

Administration Report
of
Manipur State
For the year

1929-30

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

MANIPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1929-30.



BY

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PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR.

Imphal.

Printed at the State Printing Press.

1930.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and Population The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East. The area of the State is 8,456 square miles, of which 7,350 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meitheis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 2,59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,24,402 of the Hill Tracts.

Revenue and Tribute 2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,75,355. The State, under present conditions, pays the Government of India an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 but this figure is open to possible revision within the year 1930-1931.

His Highness and the Raj Family 3. His Highness Maharajah Churachand Singh, C. B. E. was 41 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1930. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria, and has six wives; (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakhau Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongcham Chetanamanjuri (5) Haolam Lilabati and (6) Maisnam Subadani.

His Highness has three sons by the second Rani, four daughters by the first Rani, one son (adopted by the first Rani) and two daughters by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one daughter by the sixth Rani. The eldest son is aged twenty two years, the second nineteen, the third sixteen and the fourth and fifth six years.

During the year under report, His Highness' eldest son was a member of the Standing Committee on Educational Affairs and he attended the Cherap and Sadar Panchayet Courts for the administration of justice. The arrangements commenced last year for his marriage culminated in the year under report by the celebration of his marriage on the 4th and 5th of July amid the great rejoicing of His Highness' subjects.

Maharajkumar Priyobarta Singh has been studying Intermediate Arts at the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, while Maharajkumar Lokendra Singh continued to study at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

4. During the year the State was visited by Major General H. E. apRhys Price C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., General Officer Commanding Presidency and Assam Districts, in March 1930 and also in the previous February by Brigadier E. deBurgh, D. S. O., O. B. E. Brigadier, General Staff, both officers visiting the State on duty.

Colonel W. D. Ritchie, M. B., I. M. S., Officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, visited the State in November 1929 and Colonel G. Hutcheson, M. B., I. M. S. the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam also visited the State two months later in January 1930.

Mr. F. T. deMonte visited the State in November 1929 in order to inspect the Post Office and to discuss points in connection with the running of the Motor Mail Service.

Mr. E. P. Burke, I. S. E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Assam, visited Manipur in June and November 1929. His first visit was in connection with the damage wrought by the serious flood in early June.

Mr. H. Rogers Boyagian, Chief Engineer of the Assam Bengal Railway, visited the State at the invitation of the Manipur State Hydro Electric Board in order to give an expert opinion on the condition of the Hydro Electric Construction Scheme after the damage done to it by the June floods.

Mr. Coleman, the American Secretary to the North East India General Mission Society, again visited the State several times during the year.

5. The conduct of the Hill tribes was good and though more homicidal cases and crimes of violence occurred than is usually the case it cannot be said that there is any special trend in the direction of violence in the Hills.

The tribes in the North-West area of the hills, it has been noticed, are showing more independence and less subservience to the Kukis than formerly, a result, presumably, of a feeling of greater safety due to the increased stability of conditions in recent years.

Relations between the State and the American Baptist Mission continued to be satisfactory in every way. During the year under report Mr. Coleman, the American Secretary of the North-East India General Mission, was engaged in making arrangements with the State concerning the occupation of the site, known as Churachandpur, as a headquarters for this Mission within the State.

The Reverend William Pettigrew returned to the State after an absence on leave of over a year.

Up till January 1st, 1930 the Sub-Divisional Officers, Mr. B. C. Gasper and Mr. S. J. Duncan, continued to hold charge, the former of the South-West and North-East Areas and the latter of the North-West Area. These former Sub-Divisions were, however, abolished, as from January 1st 1930, with the approval of the Government of India, and from January 1st the whole hill area has been immediately administered by the President and the two above mentioned Officers. For convenience and easy working, to avoid any overlapping or waste of energy, each Assistant to the President has administered half the hill area, Mr. Duncan being in charge of the Northern area and Mr. Gasper of the Southern area.

In order to withhold from Officers in charge of these areas as much work as possible that would interfere with the routine working of the Offices in their charge, a small control office has been opened under the executive charge of the President which deals with all Border Meeting cases, sale of ammunition in the hills, collection of ~~Border Tax~~ for all the hills, compilation of hill administration figures, and the ~~removal~~ of gun licenses together with other matters of less importance.

Mr. Gasper was on tour for 152 days and Mr. Duncan toured 202. It is a condition of the reorganisation that each officer should not tour more or less than 175 days per year, the President being required to tour not less than 60 days exclusive of trips to Border meetings if possible.

The number of permanent Military out-posts until January the 1st was the same as in the previous year i.e. one at each of the Sub-Divisional headquarters of Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Tamenlong. But these were withdrawn in January. In Ukhrul the former out-post buildings are being maintained, with the sanction of both the Darbar and the Local Government, for use as a sanatorium for recruits and those sepoy of the 4th Assam Rifles who are recommended for a change to the hills.

6. For the disposal of interdistrict cases, the following border meetings with British Districts were held during the year under report:—

(1). At Mao in June between the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills and the Sub-Divisional Officer of South-west, who deputised for me, in my inability to leave Imphal on account of distress caused by the heavy floods.

(2) At Henima in September between the Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills and the Sub-Divisional Officer North.

7. His Highness spent 52 days on tour during which he visited many areas in the valley. The improved health of
 Tours His Highness made it possible for him to obtain first hand knowledge of the condition of his subjects and their crops. On some occasions His Highness was occupied with inspection duties while at others His Highness went shooting. After the floods His Highness visited some of the distressed areas and distributed persons gifts of money where this was found to be most necessary.

His Highness visited Shillong once in the year under report when His Highness interviewed His Excellency, the Governor of Assam.

I was on tour for 23 days in the valley and 77 days in the hills, including the time spent in visiting Jiribam. This year has been a very busy one for me which accounts for my having toured less than in previous years. Floods in June caused great distress in the valley of Manipur, as well as in the settlement of Jiribam, to which place I paid a special visit, carrying out inspections of many of the affected areas. While at Jiri I arranged, on behalf of, and at the request of His Highness' Darbar, for the gratuitous supply of rice to the helpless and for cash loans with which to replace lost seedlings.

The extra work occasioned by the results of the flood damage to the people, State Works, and Hydro Electric plant, and also by the negotiations and reports contingent on the raising of a flood loan from the Government of India; together with the organising and completion of the move to centralise the Hill Administration at Imphal by January 1st, rendered me powerless to tour as I would have wished.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Babu Upendra Krisna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office and Settlement Work throughout the year. Besides this he assessed foreigners' Income Tax and trading license fees. He was on tour 73 days. His touring was this year more confined to routine, and special visits to areas showing refractory tendencies by the non-payment of Land Revenue. The system of collection adopted in the current year has made this possible with the result that this officer has been able to control the collection of revenue much more efficiently from Imphal than in recent years.

Raj-kumar Setu Singh B. A. held the post of Sub-Deputy Collector during the year under report and he toured 63 days.

2. There were four *Kannungos* and twenty eight permanent *Amins*, as before. Except for four *Amins* employed on cadastral survey, this staff was employed in the ordinary duties of settlement of waste lands, assessment of concealed cultivation, and the exclusion from the demand of all relinquished land. In addition, one *Kannungo* for twelve months, and thirty *Amins*, in all, were temporarily employed for varying periods on cadastral survey.

No change was made in the Revenue Staff employed for the administration of Jiribam.

The cadastral survey of one circle of Ahalup Pana, comprising an area of about 27,394 square miles, was begun in December and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the year under report.

3. No change in the rate of assessment was made within the State in the year under report.

During the year 3,770 bighas (1246.28 acres) of land, as against 2,753 bighas (910.08 acres) in the previous year, were measured in the *dariabadi* survey, and 567 bighas (187.44 acres) as against 377 bighas (124.62 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of *Rayotwari* land cultivated was 1,709 bighas (567.96 acres).

Due to the death of some holders of maintenance land and to the transfer of some State land to *Khas*, the land held in special tenure was reduced by 210 bighas (69.42 acres).

In Jiribam 228 bighas (75.3 acres) of land were newly assessed for regular settlement and 86 bighas (28.4 acres) were relinquished from regular settlement. The area of land assessed to one year's lease was 1,087 bighas (359.4 acres) as against 877 bighas (289.91 acres).

No change in the number of settled villages occurred.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,89,014 as against Rs. 4,98,452 in the previous year.

Land Revenue Demand.

The reason for this drop is that only land capable of cultivation and production of a rice crop will in future be settled out. The settlement of land incapable of producing any crop has led to unjustifiable litigation with fishery lessees or holders of grass mahals who pay the State considerable sums for the right to enjoy the mahals they purchase. The protection afforded to such mahaldars by the State is nullified if an area unfit for producing a crop is settled out, as the lease holder claims the right to all that lies within his area. Further, poor land that has become heavily encumbered has formed a part of demand previously because efforts to sell these areas have been fruitless. The policy of cancelling such settlements and remitting accumulated arrear has been adopted in the hope that land previously heavily encumbered and abandoned, when once freed, may be taken up afresh by enterprising cultivators who may be able to make a success of it when release of the necessity of sinking the capital required to redeem an abandoned and heavily encumbered estate. One of the effects of these previous policies has been to produce an inflated arrear demand which it has not been possible to reduce, owing to the failure of coercive measures.

The demand for Jiribam was Rs. 10,885 as against Rs. 10,715 last year.

The completion of the cadastral survey of one circle of Ahalup Pans in the previous year brought about an increase of Rs. 753 in the revenue demand for the year under report.

5. The staff of the Lakpas was increased by the addition of five Mohurrirs and three Peons. The staff was as usual engaged in collection work. In addition, this staff is required to collect the outstanding agricultural loans.

Land Revenue Collection.

A new method of an improved standard of revenue collection was put into practice at the commencement of this year, which involved the appointment of a temporary staff of ten mohurrirs and twelve peons for service during the collection period from November 4th 1929 till 31st March 1930. To encourage all members of this staff, whether permanent or temporary, commission to successful persons only is payable in fixed proportions.

The effect of this method has been to surpass any Land Revenue collections ever effected within the State though the actual percentage of current collection does not reach the highest percentage previously realised. Before the scheme was introduced, however, it was anticipated that after the serious and growing decline in the collection made during the last decade it would take at least 3 years before the full potentialities of this scheme would be measureable.

the percentage of current revenue realised within the year under report reached 91.253 as against 72.521 in the previous year. This approaches the percentage which it should always be possible to maintain, and it is to be hoped that the great improvement made this year may not only be maintained in the following year but even greatly enhanced. This year's result is in no small measure due to His Highness the Maharajah who has lent his full support to the Department in its attempt to improve the standard of collection.

Babu Chandra Nath De, the Mauzadar of Jiribam, continued to hold charge during the year.

The total Land Revenue receipt from the valley, excluding Rs 2,870 collected but not credited till April 1st, amounted to Rs. 5,72,819 as against Rs. 4,10,829 in the previous year and hence the arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 36,081, and on the arrear demand Rs. 81,448.

Thus the huge valley arrear demand of Rs. 2,66,286 for collection within this year has been reduced to Rs. 1,17,529, a reduction of considerably more than 50%. This is most satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 6,788 was collected by the Mauzadar. Of this Rs. 3,661 was current leaving a current arrear of Rs. 7,224 which is a result of current revenue in Jiribam mostly being suspended for one year. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 4,106, Rs. 3,127 was collected and Rs 45 remitted, leaving an arrear balance of Rs. 934 for collection within the year 1930-31. In this connection it should be stated that the Mauzadar was called on first to collect, as far as possible, all outstanding loans, and arrear and current revenue later, in a few named blocks, which had not been affected by the serious flood in June 1929. The total sum credited to the State on all these counts amounted to Rs. 12,105, a sum greatly in excess of the current revenue demand and one that includes the realisation of all the loans that were outstanding, namely Rs. 423, from last year and Rs. 4,565 given out within the current year, with the exception of Rs. 10 which now remains as the total balance of outstanding loans. In view of the serious position that prevailed in July when I visited Jiri the Mauzadar is to be congratulated on the fruits of his efforts.

A sum of Rs. 12,015 was realised on account of defaulting fines and credited under the head miscellaneous to State funds.

Owing to the distress that prevailed in Jiri the levy of fines, was, with success, temporarily withheld as an inducement for the early payment of State dues demanded.

Of the outstanding agricultural loans only Rs. 88 which included a payment of Rs. 5 was collected within the year under report though the balance is Rs. 5,987. This is far from satisfactory but until the

collection of Land Revenue is improved up to the standard of former years the settling of this due may continue to give difficulty. It is not impossible that in many cases repayment would be a hardship.

6. Remission as usual was granted to the old and helpless. The total remission granted in the valley during the year was Rs. 61,952 of which only Rs. 6,692 was allowed against the current demand. The sum is considerably less than the figure for last year.

Remission.

The increase in the remission figure is due directly to the policies of regularising the rather inflated figures at which current arrear demands have been set during recent years, which is explained in Para 4 of this Chapter shown above.

7. Coercive measures in force in the State include the sale of defaulting estates and the impositions of a fine on those who fail to pay the revenue due to the State. In view of the serious position which occurred through the very inadequate realisation of Land Revenue dues, both current and arrears, the Darbar introduced in the year under report an enhanced scale for such fines which it is hoped will assist in improving realisations.

Coercive Measures.

For the arrears of 1928-29 sale cases in connection with 26094 defaulting estates were issued for the realisation of Rs 1,28,192. Of this sum Rs. 77,972 was realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 18,962 was realised by sale of land, and Rs. 18,572 was remitted as irrecoverable.

Sale cases for the realisation of Rs. 17,886 in connection with 5030 defaulting estates were pending enquiry at the close of the year. Hence 21,064 sale cases were disposed of during the year.

It may be seen, therefore, that the Land Revenue staff have covered considerably more ground than in the previous year. The result of this increased energy is reflected in the improved collection of Land Revenue.

8. Out of 8316 cases for disposal 4885 were disposed of during the year and 3431 remained pending as against 4710 cases disposed of out of 7931 in the previous year.

Court Work.

The staffs are reported to have worked very satisfactorily and results this year certainly justify these remarks. These results are greatly due to the energy and pains that have been displayed by the Land Revenue Officer and those Lakhs who are now serving and great credit is due to the whole Department.

9. The current demand was Rs. 74,957 as against Rs. 74,820 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 74,314 were collected, Rs. 406 remitted, and Rs. 237 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Of this sum again all was realised very shortly after the close of the year.

Hill House-Tax.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.

To assist the Medical Department of the State the Vaccination Act and Epidemic Diseases Act were made valid within the State. In order to improve control of the movement and identification of criminals the Identification of Prisoners Act XXXIII of 1930 was made valid within the State.

Legislation

2. The force is under the command of His Highness, the Maharajah. His Highness' eldest brother, Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, the Judicial Member of the State Darbar, held charge at all times when His Highness was on tour outside the State or indisposed.

Military Police

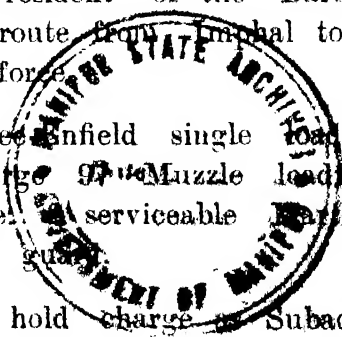
The sanctioned strength of the force is 8 Indian Officers, 24 Non-Commissioned Officers, 172 riflemen, 5 buglers, and 24 bandsmen, and this was the actual strength on March 31st 1930, as against the same numbers in the previous year.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It also supplies a guard of honour to His Highness, the Maharajah, and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British Districts are also taken from the force.

The force is armed with 200 short Lee-Enfield single loading rifles. In addition, the force still retains on charge 97 muzzle loading guns of which many are reported unserviceable. 21 serviceable Martini-Henry rifles still remain for the use of the Jail guard.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar Major throughout the year.

The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 37,576 as compared with Rs. 45,106 in the previous year. The reduction is due to the fact that the scheme for re-armament is now complete and it was not necessary to spend the former large sums on this account in the year under report.



The Commandant Military State Police, exercising powers of a first class Magistrate, was able to maintain strict discipline within the force during the year.

No men died, five were invalided, and 28 discharged. All vacancies were filled up within the year.

3. Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Police Member of the Manipur State Darbar, held charge throughout the whole year under report.

Civil Police.

The strength of the Police Force remained the same as in the previous year but there was an increase in the strength of the Department due to the appointment of a special Pound Keeper and a cowherd, who are paid regularly from budget provision instead of from pound receipts which was previously the case. All pound receipts are now credited to the State in full.

The strength of the Force at the close of the year was one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables, six writer constables and 32 constables. Except for one Gurkha constable the whole force is composed of Manipuris.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction. Its powers have been increased by the introduction by the Darbar, at the request of the Local Government, of the Act relating to the taking of Finger Prints in the cases of criminals involved in specified offences. Preparatory to the introduction of this scheme the Inspector of Police was deputed to Shillong for a course of training in the system and he passed the proficiency examination with credit.

There are in addition to the thana at Imphal four out-posts, one of which is situated at Sengmai in the north of the valley. The other three are situated on the three main roads leading into the valley, of which the one at Mao is the most important as it controls the Dimapur road. The outposts at Tairelpokpi and Palel respectively control the Cachar and Burma roads.

✓ In the Jiribam settlement, where foreigners predominate, the Mauzadar has been authorised to take any action permitted by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the Police Act V of 1861, to an Inspector of Police.

One constable only was punished and he was dealt with departmentally. One chaukidar was also departmentally punished.

In addition to the above force, one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, and seven constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve.

The number of offences reported was 193 against 217 in the previous year. In the body of last year's report 207 is given as the total number reported but this was a misprint.

Cases concerning illicit export of cattle are rare though it is feared that the illicit traders still continue to evade the clutches of the law. The number of cases of theft has increased a little but no significance can be attached to this.

The extent of crime in the year under report that has come to the hands of the Police Department varies very little from that of last year. 207 cattle were reported lost of which 39 were subsequently reported to have been recovered. The percentage of conviction against persons sent up was 84.63 as against 91.79 in the previous year.

On the whole Jiri was more quiet than in the previous year, and
 Jiri no crime of any importance has been recorded in the year under report.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 112 as against 102 in the previous year. The number of thefts
 Hill Court Offences recorded was 14 as against 26 last year while the offences involving violence against the human body increased considerably from 20 to 40 in the year under report. The number of persons apprehended within the year namely 446 was nearly double that of last year namely 294. Furthermore, 298 persons this year were convicted as against only 171 last year. This increase of criminal activity is only spasmodic, I think.

The ratio of the Police, including Chaukidars, to the population of the valley was 1 : 1030.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 20,454 as against Rs. 19,781 in the previous year. The increase is on account of establishment and more expensive travelling allowance commitment.

4. The number of Chaukidars was 203 the same as in the previous year.

5. There is no special Police force in the hill areas. *Lambus* carry
 out the duties both of the police and of messenger
 of the State. It is the practice to treat them as
 Lambus custodians of the law, and the entertainment from their ranks of interpreters in the hill courts in Imphal and at the three late Sub-divisional headquarters is symbolic of the trust and dignity of their position. The staff was after January 1st 1930 reduced from one *Lamsubadar*, four head interpreters and 57 *Lambus* to one *Lamsubadar*, four head interpreters and 42 *Lambus* included among whom is the head *Mohurir* and the *Lambu* on outpost charge at Karong.

The *Lamsubadar* and five of the *Lambus* are Manipuris, the rest being hillmen.

6. There was no change in the number or constitution of courts, either in the valley or in the hills. The Cherap and Sadar Panchayet Courts have six Members each, and the Rural Panchayets five Members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which the parties are all Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from those courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases that are beyond the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate and Assistants to the President exercise powers equivalent to those of Sub-Divisional Magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

The courts formerly established in the hills were discontinued in the hills as from January 1st 1930 and the President and the Assistants to the President now hold court in Imphal. The centralisation of courts at Imphal is popular with the hillmen because they now never fail to have access to an officer and many are freed from answering summons to parts of the hills far distant from their homes. Appearances at Imphal cause inconvenience to the few but this is compensated for by the fact that there is usually other interests to be seen to at the same time.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of an Assistant to the President, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the order of the President in criminal cases, when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishments and revise decisions.

During the year the Sadar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap, and the Darbar respectively disposed of 100, 419, 424, 14 accused persons out of 119, 560, 437, 14 persons brought before them.

As appellate courts, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 32 and 49 Criminal appeal petitions of which 31 and 42 were disposed of. 14 petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar, of which 12 were dealt with and 2 remained pending at the close of the year under report.

2716 original Civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet Courts, of which 115 were on account of landed property as against 122 in the previous year, and 1498, were money suits as against 1659 in the previous year.

29 original civil suits, as against 37 in the previous year, were filed at the Court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness, or servants of the Royal family, were concerned. Of these 1 were on account of landed property, and 11 on account of money transactions.

Out of 2917 suits for disposal by the Darbar, Cherap, and Panchayet Courts, 2712 were disposed of during the year.

The majority of civil cases concerning land are disposed of in the Land Revenue Court by the Officer in charge of Land Revenue, from whose decisions appeal lies to the President, and from him to His Highness. Claims to land, based on a right of inheritance, are decided in the Civil Courts.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in the valley Courts was Rs. 1,74,063 as against Rs. 1,75,377 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and eight days.

498 applications referring to executions of decrees for a sum of Rs. 31,902 were received by these courts and 476 referring to a sum of Rs. 48,044, out of a total of Rs. 67,640, for 754 cases were disposed of within the year.

Of the 275 appeals before the Darbar 241 were disposed of. The Cherap had in their file 299 appeal suits, of which 296 were disposed of within the year.

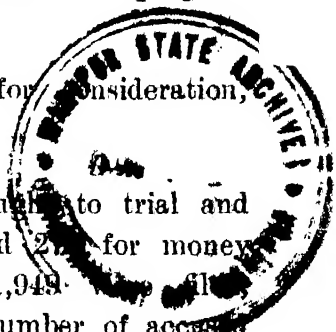
In all Courts except the Muhammedan Panchayet Court the progress of Judicial work has been expeditiously maintained.

During the year His Highness the Maharajah had, for consideration, 175 appeals of which 130 were disposed of.

In the Hill Courts 446 accused persons were brought to trial and 436 were disposed of. 37 suits for landed property and 21 for money and 1242 for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 1,01,948. The number of accused brought to trial shows an abnormally high figure on account of five unusual cases for contempt of lawful authority occasioned by the failure of a number of villagers to comply with orders concerning the building of temporary bashas for a doctor on tour.

The uniform classification of *Mangkhat* cases as cases falling under the description of other rights accounts for the apparent fall in money suits.

In the Hill Court of the President Manipur State Darbar, one criminal appeal petition was filed which was disposed of. There were twenty one civil appeals, of which seventeen were disposed of.



7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the State and the neighbouring districts.

Extradition.

8. During the year under report Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, Judicial Member held charge of the Jail Department throughout the year.

Prison.

There is only one prison in the State, namely that at Imphal. This had during the year an average daily population of 139.78 as against 164.54 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 12.38 as against 9.37 in the previous year. 3 deaths occurred within the Jail one being a hill lunatic. 3 prisoners escaped from Jail and 9 prisoners that had escaped in former years were recaptured and confined. This shows a distinct improvement on last year of the discipline maintained within the jail.

On the 31st March 1930 there were 124 male prisoners and one female, 8 undertrial prisoners, and 3 lunatics within the jail. Of the inmates 115 were Manipuris, 20 hillmen, and the female was also an inhabitant from the hills.

One Kangbam Sanarok Singh was sentenced to death by the Manipur State Darbar, during the year under report, for the murder of his wife. His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Governor-General of India confirmed the sentence and he was duly executed.

As in the previous year convict prisoners were employed on State and Town Fund works, for which payment was made according to work done. Labour was also supplied for certain works at the rate of three annas a day per head. Labour for certain works in the Palace was free. The Printing Press was also regularly provided to work the newly installed Press.

During the year a sum of Rs. 2,822/4/3 was credited to the State on account of sale proceeds of manufactured articles and garden produce. A sum of Rs. 1,889/7/8 was expended on raw materials and Rs. 2,475/13/- was credited on account of extramural jail labour.

9. 4306 documents were registered in the valley in the year under report, as against 3885 in the previous year. In addition 133 documents, as against 280 in the previous year, were registered by the Mauzadar Jiribam. In the Hill Court 56 documents by hillmen were also registered.

Registration.

The activities of this Department have been extended in the year under report by the introduction of the supply of duplicate copies of registered deeds in return for copying fees and searching fees in addition. It is hoped this will assist towards making this Department more of a paying concern than it has been. At the same time it must be said that the quality of the work done is distinctly high and of great benefit to the public.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Committee of five Members nominated by him. The maintenance charges are provided for by a State provision of Rs. 5,560 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes conservancy and other duties in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total rainfall in the valley was a little above the average but the distribution was abnormal. Intense rain fell on June 10th and continued unremittingly till June 12th as a result of which the Imphal and Nambul rivers quickly overtopped their banks flooding the whole of Imphal and cantonments and the country to the south of Imphal. The floods to the south of the valley were further aggravated by the water of the Iril overtopping its banks and this was the immediate cause of the flooding of the Palace and adjacent areas.

Immense damage was done to the State Works, and Hydro Electric plants. The motor mail service was totally unable to ply from June 10th until June 13th. The direct telegraph communication was destroyed, wires having to be transmitted at great delay through Tamu and Burma. Eleven persons met their death. The flood, coming at the time of year that it did, was not over harmful to the crops and, except for earlier crops in the low lying areas which were nearly all damaged beyond relief, the seedlings suffered most. There was still time, however for seedlings to be replanted and eventually transplanted.

In the Hills two large suspension bridges were damaged seriously but except for a few minor casualties neither the crops nor the Hillmen were otherwise seriously affected.

The great fall of water in the Manipur State and adjacent hill districts combined to fill the rivers running into Cachar with more water than could be evacuated with the result that the Barak amongst other rivers, soon rose and swept over the whole of the Northern Circle of Jiribam doing considerable damage. Loans were subsequently given out by the Darbar which enabled the people to replace the lost seedlings with the result that ultimately a very good crop of rice was produced which was chiefly due to the silt and new fertilising deposits left by the flood water. As a result of the general damage caused the State was compelled to raise a loan of Rs. 99,000 chiefly in order to replace the damage caused to the State Works.

The rice crop in the valley may be reckoned as a twelve annas crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was 5,39,881 bighas or 1,78,478 acres.

In addition to rice, which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugar cane, peas, tobacco, wheat, several kinds of pulses, mustard, potatoes and chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of these crops was, on the whole, good though chillies suffered very seriously from the effects of the flood and the sugar cane crop was also poor. Hill crops were on the whole good though not so good as in the previous year.

One of the beneficial results of the flood was that it was able to clear much water hyacinth that had defied the efforts of man. The fisheries have rarely been clearer of water hyacinth than during the period following the flood. It is to be hoped that the villagers will not be slow to realise that it is now a favourable opportunity to renew efforts to control the pest.

2. The average price of unskilled labour in the valley remained at six annas a day and in the Hills impressed labour was remunerated at four annas a day.

Wages and Labour.

3. The price of rice remained normal throughout the year and was on the whole cheaper than usual despite the fact that the embargo on the export of rice was removed throughout January and some time in February. The civil station of Kohima, and the units of the Assam Rifles stationed at Sadiya and Lokra were supplied throughout the year.

Price of food grains.

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. During the year 1,64,510 maunds of rice were exported as against 1,65,983 in the previous year. Out of this amount 73,026 maunds were supplied to meet the demands of Government orders. Trade in Manipuri cloth was no less successful than it usually is.

Trade and Manufacture.

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. The forests in the drainage area of the Barak continued to be managed by the Cachar authorities and were worked, as far as possible, in conformity with the working plan introduced in the Cachar Division.

Forest.

The revenue produced from this management continues to be satisfactory. In order, however, to improve the value of certain blocks from which extraction facilities are weak the arrangements completed last year with the Deputy Conservator of Forests were put into operation by him in the year under report. Over 5000 cubic feet of rock have been blasted at a total cost of under Rs. 2000. This policy should be continued by the State regularly for some years but at present due to financial stringency all round it has not been found possible to provide funds in the budget for the ensuing year.

Extraction continued from the two firewood mahals near Imphal and the price of wood remained the same. It is not unlikely that at the present rate of consumption of firewood this commodity may become scarce in the near future. Hill forests have been the cause of one or two important issues arising for decision. It has been held as a general principle that the hillman shall not be permitted to extract any royalty from timber extractors but that the genuine demands of the hillman shall be met in preference to the outsider in any question that affects his domestic requirements, or personal bona fide trade.

In addition to timber and firewood extracted from State forests, 28 maunds of bees-wax were exported during the year by the lessees of the bees-wax, agar, and elephant tusk monopolies. This is an improvement on the results of the last year.

6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber, buffaloes, ponies, and, to a lesser degree, hides, wheat, molasses, chillies, mustard oil and ghee. The export of live stock in the form of pigeons, fowls, etc. is still considerable.

During the year 1796 cattle (including buffaloes) and 545 ponies were exported, of which 1113 and 9, respectively, merely passed through the State on their way from Burma. 241 maunds 4 seers of tea seed were exported which is a considerable increase over last year's figure.

Pony export was less because of a very tenacious and general outbreak of surra.

The principal imports are piece goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, hardware, cigarettes, betel nut, lime, and thread. The demand for corrugated iron is on the increase and this commodity is now imported on a small scale to meet local demands.

The number of motor lorries in the State rose from 143 on March 31st 1929 to 156 on March 31st 1930. The Government of Assam have imposed a heavy tax on all such lorries plying on the road and these are further subject to close inspection by a Government expert from time to time before the owners are permitted to continue to ply them for trade or hire.

7. Mr. C. F. Jeffery, the permanent State Engineer, was on leave from February to December of 1929 and Mr. J. M. N. Barrett held charge as State Engineer in his absence. The immense damage done to the roads and bunds of the State by the flood in June 1929 has since been considerably repaired and the roads are now at the usual standard of repair.

The Torbung road is now completed and is a very fine road indeed when it is remembered that not a year or two ago it was usually impassable for cart traffic most of the rains.

The Yairipoke bridge, recently completed, was dashed away again in the recent floods which rose to unprecedented heights here. This is now being repaired. All the old wooden bridges on the Waikhong-Sagun section have been replaced by new bridges of concrete support, steel girders, and corrugated iron decking.

Protection work has been carried out for the purpose of protecting the Khongnangbund from the further ravages of the Thoubal river. All flood wash outs in the bunds maintained by the State have been repaired, the worst being at Moirang where the water rose fourteen feet. At Loirengi a large section of the Imphal River bund has been raised and rebuilt.

The usual annual repairs to State buildings have been completed and the installation of those fittings required with the advent of Electricity has been completed.

In the hills, necessary repairs were done to roads, bridges, and buildings as usual. A further 20 miles was added to the Songekman Changyang bridle path commenced in the previous year. In the Ukhrul area 21½ miles of new bridle path was opened up from Lang to Thomyang and in Sansak in continuation of the path started last year. Also another 8½ miles was opened up from Hundung to Kasom via Grihang in continuation of the Marok Hundung-Tangkhuil path commenced last year.

Langdangkhong bridge in the Ukhrul area and the Heirok bridge were also completed.

In the Jiribam hill section the diversion of the Cachar road commenced in the previous year was completed with great difficulty owing to the difficulty in obtaining labour.

The following buildings were also completed.

- (1) Hill Office extension to accommodate the extra staff from the Hill Subdivisions.
- (2) Four clerks' quarters at Imphal with kitchens for the clerks who are inhabitants of the hills.
- (3) Thirteen new quarters for Lamsus brought in from the hills.
- (4) Two corrugated iron sheet serais on the Heituppok Burma road.
- (5) A serai godown on the Cachar road near Jiri.
- (6) A shed to accommodate hill litigants outside the Hill Office buildings.
- (7) A latrine for European Officers while attending Court.
- (8) Extension and Electric installation of one Officer's bungalow.

Owing to lack of staff it was not possible to repair the large bridges or the Irang damaged by the flood, within the year under report, but special provision has been made to meet these expenses within the coming year.

The scheme for providing the station of Churachandpur with pipe water has necessarily been abandoned by the withdrawal of the headquarters.

The Water Works remained in as good order as can be expected in consideration of the distribution of available water. No improvement can be expected until it is possible to increase the supply of water.

The Water Works suffered a certain amount of damage from the flood by the pipe line becoming exposed and the pipe nearer the Kangjupkhul station was swept away altogether in places. This has all been repaired since.

The Hydro Electric scheme while still under construction is dealt with under Chapter VIII below.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts will be found in Appendix XXII.

The "Demand" under certain heads are only estimated demands because it is not possible to budget the exact receipts under these heads. These heads are "Foreigners' Tax," "Forests," "Law and Justice," "Jail," "Excise," "Cart and Cattle Taxes" and "Miscellaneous."

2. The gross total revenue of the State, excluding the water rate was Rs. 9,17,250 as against Rs. 7,31,319 in the previous year. There are increases in Revenue under the heads "Land Revenue," "Forests," "Miscellaneous," and "Foreigners' Income Tax and Trading License Fees". The greatest source of State revenue lies in the realisation of Land Revenue. The causes of the increased collection under this head have been explained in Chapter II of this report above. The total receipts under this head amount to Rs. 5,79,607 or Rs. 1,60,974 more than last year's figure. The figure for forest revenue was Rs. 43,049-10-6 which is a normal figure for receipts under this head. Had it not been, however, for a sum of Rs. 16,786 received too late for credit within the year 28-29, which was credited within the year under report, this year's revenue would show a definite decline which is due to the losses caused by the flood of June 1929. I hope that, in the ensuing year, the forest receipts will reach the normal figure of just over Rs. 40,000. The actual details of receipts are shown below :—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities	34,607
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley	3,167
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	800
Amount received from Heingang and Langol forests	20
Grass Mohals	2,536
Sale proceeds of tea seed	1,866
Miscellaneous	54
Total Rs.	43,050

There was thus a special increase in the sale of tea seed but a loss in the sale of Grass Mohals. The latter loss, it may be hoped, will be reduced in the ensuing year as it was caused by the formation of a ring among the traders rather than being any result of loss in sale value.

The collection under the head miscellaneous namely Rs. 1,36,630 was Rs. 14,327 in excess of the figure for the previous year, when all the amounts that were merely transferred from the Imphal Treasury to Calcutta are deducted from the figure for total receipts. The transfers total Rs. 80,000 and being shown as expenditure from the Treasury it is necessary to include these sums as miscellaneous receipts. The excess of Rs. 14,327 is caused chiefly by the refund from the Hill Department to the State of Rs. 5,000 previously held as permanent advances and now surrendered, as well as by an increase of nearly 7,000 in Land Revenue fines due to improved realisation of arrear revenue. Also the new source of revenue accruing from the running of the mail contract has been enjoyed for the first time. The short credits for stock and stores on account of private work done for private individuals is compensated for by the excess in credits realised by the recovery of advances made. The actual details of the receipts under the different heads are given below.

	Rs.
House rent and furniture hire collected by the State Engineer	767
Supervision charges on private works	33
Land Revenue Fines	12,111
Partition and Survey Fees	831
Education fees	940
Registration fees	2,836
Interest on Promissory Notes	9,800
Hide Monopoly	532
Copper Mine	245
Receipts from the State Engineer on account of work done for stock and stores sold to private persons	6,279
Refund of house building and miscellaneous advances	11,591
Recovery of Agricultural Advances	83
Sale of books	2,580
Mail Contract	3,850
Other miscellaneous items including a total sum of Rs. 80,000 on account of transfers from the State Treasury account to the Imperial Bank account in Calcutta	84,142
Total Rs.	1,36,630

The receipts under the head Foreigners, Income Tax and Trading license fees amount to Rs. 13,028 or Rs. 4,000 odd in excess of collections in recent years. In the year under report the Darbar approved of the introduction of a special paid income tax collection staff eligible for commission on satisfactory collection work. This staff was found by the voluntary surrenders of existing staff by the Jail and the Registration members and it was thus unnecessary to increase the recurring expenditure of the State by anything but a very small sum. The receipts under this head next year will of necessity be less owing to the fact that out of a total demand of Rs. 13,103 a sum of Rs. 13,028 has been realised. The arrear demand for 1930-31 is only Rs. 40.

Collections under the heads " Hill Tribes " " Foreigners' Tax ", " Salt Revenue ", " Law and Justice ", " Jail ", " Excise ", " Kabo Valley compensation ", and " Cart and Cattle Taxes " remained substantially the same as in the previous year and call for no special comment. The decrease in Cart and Cattle Tax was due to a loss on cattle export tax from which Rs. 9,321 was realised as against Rs. 10,025 in the preceding figure.

Loss in revenue occurred from the heads Fisheries and Ferry.

Rs. 65,070 was realised from Fisheries as against Rs. 75,099 in the previous year resulting in serious loss to the closing balance of Rs. 10,029. The realisation of fishery revenue in the current year was exceedingly troublesome. At the auction for settling the fisheries the usual bidders withheld competition with the result that valuable fisheries were settled at half or less than half the usual figures. The loss in the demand that occurred was partially rectified by constant and coercive efforts from the date fixed for the payment of the second kist until the end of the financial year. The bidding at the auction for the ensuing year has been very keen and no recurrence of the difficulty is anticipated. Revenue from ferries showed a decrease which was chiefly due to the result of the flood of June 1929.

The only arrears that remain for collection within the year 1930-31 are those for Land Revenue, Foreigners' Tax, and a small sum for trading license fees, all other current arrears having been remitted or realised.

The receipts on account of " Water Rate " were higher than the figure for the previous year.

The following are the details under the head:—

	Rs.
Collection for Cantonment installation	1,080
Receipt on account of current demand	6,963
Receipt on account of arrear demand	7,744
Interest on the sum of Rs 60,000 invested in Government loan	8,200
Amount collected on account of fees and fines	2,800
Total Rs.	20,987

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,92,908 exclusive of a total sum of Rs 80,000 transferred from the Treasury to the Imperial Bank at Calcutta. The expenditure for the previous year was Rs. 8,80,449.

Expenditure.

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 1,74,411. This was on account of the flood loans, incurred after the 1916 floods.

Indebtedness

5. The State has Rs. 1,00,000 invested in ten years six percent bonds and Rs. 1,40,000 in the five percent loan 1945-55. Of these investments, Rs. 60,000 was from the Water Works balance.

Invested Funds

6. The closing balance of the year excluding the invested amounts mentioned above, was Rs. 3,68,895 the details of which are shown in the last column of the table below.

Closing Balance.

Name of account	Opening balance for year	Receipts	Expenditure	Closing balance
Hill account	1,83,030	1,39,314	1,25,901	1,16,443
Water Works account	45,869	20,887	8,281	58,472
Valley account	1,14,767	8,42,936	8,23,723	1,63,980

The valley expenditure less Rs. 80,000, an unreal expenditure resulting from the total sums transferred from the Imperial Treasury to the Calcutta Bank, less Rs. 29,710 spent on the Hydro Electric Scheme from the reserve, less Rs. 43,837 spent on flood damage works out of the reserve, less Rs. 1,550 paid out of the reserve for the purposes of being held as permanent advances, gives a total real expenditure of Rs. 7,48,626 against a real receipt of Rs. 8,42,936 or a surplus of Rs. 94,310. In spite of the above serious calls on the Valley reserve funds, the valley closing balance was increased by Rs. 19,213 over that of the previous year.

In order to clarify the above table it is necessary to realise that the expenditure of Rs. 1,25,901 spent on the Hills includes a sum of Rs. 65,000 assigned from the valley budget and not shown in Appendix XXII, specially, as an expenditure. Thus the total State expenditure of Rs. 9,72,908 includes the unreal expenditure of Rs. 80,000 transferred during the year from the Treasury to the Calcutta Bank, together with Rs. 8,284 spent on the water works, and Rs 60,901 for Hill money spent on Hill expenses leaving the figure of the valley expenditure at Rs. 8,23,723 which includes the Rs. 65,000 assigned to the Hills from the valley budget and which sum is included in the Hill receipt figure of Rs. 1,39,314.

As regards the total sum of Rs. 10,18,137 shown as the total State receipts this includes a sum of Rs. 74,314 received by the Hills, Rs. 20,887 received by the water works, and Rs. 80,000 as unreal receipts, due to treasury and Bank transfers, leaving Rs. 8,42,936 as the total real receipts for the valley.

The valley closing balance of Rs. 1,63,980 is still uncomfortably reduced but the credit of the loan money when received from the Government of India will raise this balance which will act as a set off to the deficit budget it has been necessary to adopt for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are four hospitals in Imphal, namely the Civil Hospital, Military Police Hospital, the Jail Hospital, and the Palace Medical Hospital. There are also four hospitals in the Hills, namely the Tamenlong Hospital, the Ukhrul Hospital, the Churachandpur Hospital and the Mao Hospital. Including these hospitals, but excluding the Leper Asylum, there were twelve dispensaries.

The Civil Hospital is in charge of a Government Sub-Assistant Surgeon, assisted by a State Doctor. All the other hospitals were in charge of State Doctors, the Dispensaries being in charge of qualified Compounders. The Civil Hospital at Imphal occupies the place of a general hospital for the valley and the hills. Appendix XXIII does not clearly indicate in detail the work done in this and the other institutions but the good work consistently done by the staff is emphasised by the increase in the popularity of these institutions among all classes of State subjects.

Cases treated increased in the valley but decreased in the Hills. 72,270 out-door and 627 in-door cases were treated in the valley Dispensaries during the year as against 64,463 and 528 respectively, in the previous year. Patients treated in the Hill Dispensaries numbered 29,699, out-door, and 258, in-door, as against 34,261, and 334, respectively in the previous year. The present tendency appears to be an increase in attendance at the Imphal Hospital and a decrease in those dispensaries situated at former Sub-Divisional headquarters, consequent on the removal of the Hill Courts to Imphal.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 87 major and 664 minor operations were performed as against 100 and 558, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of minor operations performed in all the other dispensaries was 428 as against 466 in the previous year.

2. Except in the Town Fund area no special sanitary work was carried out in the valley. Leprosy, Yaws, and Goitre are as usual prevalent among the hillmen. Touring medical officers have paid special attention to the sanitary condition of hill villages but it is not yet possible to do more than indicate the presence of the most insanitary dangers.

3. 117 out-door and 25 in-door patients, as against 172 out-door and 32 in-door in the previous year, were treated in the Imphal Leper Asylum.

100 lepers were treated by Doctor Crozier of the American Baptist Mission at Kangpokpi and 85 lepers remained under treatment at the end of the year. There has been less difficulty recently in inducing the hill patients not to run away during treatment which is a good sign.

4. 18,809 primary, and 18,772 revaccinations were carried out during the year as against 20,416 and 40,926 respectively in the previous year. The co-operation of the reporting staffs and the public in this respect is still not as satisfactory as it should be.

5. Small-pox was prevalent almost throughout the year. 661 cases occurred, of which 153 died. These figures cannot, however, be taken as a comprehensive account of the ravages.

16 cases of cholera also occurred of which 8 died. Immediate and requisite measures were at once taken to control the spread of this destructive disease.

6. The State Doctor in charge of the Mao Hospital continued to examine all persons entering the State. Suspected cases are treated at once on arrival at Imphal. 28 cases of Kala-Azar were treated during the year as against 44 in the previous year.

7. An antirabic treatment centre was inaugurated in Imphal during the year under report. 22 patients were treated and no extra staff was employed.

8. The erection of a new Hospital at Jiribam was completed and headway was made at Kakching where the old Dispensary is to be abandoned and replaced by a new Hospital building.

9. During the year under report the Medical Department was in charge of Nongmaithem Shyamacharon Singh. Major E. R. Daboo, M. C., I. M. S. has held charge as Civil Surgeon.

One new Doctor has been appointed to State Service. His name is Raj Kumar Iboton Sena Singh and he was trained at State expense. One Henkho Kuki, having qualified at Dibrugarh as a compounder, has been absorbed into the permanent Hill establishment. One other unqualified compounder took an examination in which he was successful and is now, therefore, a qualified compounder.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Johnstone High School is the only recognised High School in the State. There were 307 pupils in the school in the year under report as against 289 in the previous year. The average attendance was 275.40 as against 246.00 in the previous year which is an improvement. Of the 307 pupils on the rolls of the School on March 31st 1929, 266 were Manipuris, 6 Muhammedans, 11 British subjects and 24 were from the Hill tribes.

The Standing Committee on Educational affairs continued to be very busy throughout the year especially in connection with the decisions concerning payment for copyright and payments for the translation of foreign books into the vernacular for adoption in the curricula of State schools. Over Rs. 900 was spent on the former, and over Rs. 3,000 on the latter commitments. As a Sub-Committee to the Darbar this body has performed most useful work to the State.

2. As in the previous year there were three Middle English Schools in the State. One is the Bengali School at Imphal which follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam, and the other two are the Mission Schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi, which are controlled by the American Baptist Mission Society though aided financially by the State.

The Kangpokpi School has been following a course which approximates to the Middle English Standard in the highest classes, but the Mission intend to introduce any teaching and books necessary to ensure entry into the Johnstone High School when such a course is desired by any of the Mission pupils. The Ukhrul School teaches up to the 5th standard. Of the 121 boys attending the Bengali School on March 31st 1930, 55 were of the local Bengali and other British India communities residing in Imphal, 60 were Manipuris and there were 5 Manipuri Muhammedans, and 1 hill boy. The average daily attendance was 94 as against 87 in the previous year.

The average daily attendance in the two Mission Schools was 187.20 as against 192.33 in the previous year.

In the Lady Earle Girls' School, in which girls of the Bengali community chiefly are educated, there were 35 girls on the rolls on the 31st March, and the average attendance was 30.08.

3. There are three Upper Primary Schools in the valley, all situated at Imphal, to which only boys who have passed the

Primary Schools.

Lower Primary Examination are admitted. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on March 31st 1930 was 348 as against 211 in the previous year. The average attendance was 300.91. Boys who pass the Upper Primary Examination are eligible for admission to Middle English classes of the Johnstone High School. Lower Primary Education is free but not compulsory. The number of Lower Primary Schools maintained by the State on March 31st 1930 was 122 as against 126 in the previous year. Of these 40 were in the Hills as against 44 in the previous year, and 5 were in Jiribam as against the same number in the previous year. Education in the hills seems still to be popular in waves only and in the year under report schools were closed down and others opened. Of the 77 Lower Primary Schools in the valley, 9 were Madrassas, 3 were Sanskrit Tols and one was a Girls' School.

In the Hills there are two State Upper Primary Schools, one at Mao, and the other at Ukhrul. At Mao there were 23 boys on the roll as against 26 last year and the daily average attendance was 12.26 as against 10.89 in the previous year. There were 18 boys on the rolls of the new Upper Primary School at Ukhrul with a daily average attendance of 12.72.

In the State Lower Primary Schools there were 6,520 boys and 57 girls, in all, on March 31st 1930 with an average daily attendance of 4,734.5 as against 7,507 boys, 34 girls, and an average attendance of 5,513.52 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, 35 Lower Primary Schools were maintained by the American Baptist Mission Society, as well as four Upper Primary Schools, as against 31 and 2 respectively in the previous year. 29 schools were also maintained by the North-East India General Mission Society in the South-West area of the Hills.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 16 masters, including one temporary one, who was appointed because the permanent Head Master was granted long leave. Of these 16 Masters one held the M. A. degree, three B. A. degrees, three have passed the I. A. Examinations, six are Matriculates, and two are Sanskrit Pandits.

Teaching Staff.

The number of teachers in the valley and Jiribam Schools was 191 and, in addition, there were 51 teachers in the hill areas. One of these was a Matriculate and another Matriculate was recruited towards the end of the year. The qualification of the great majority of both hill and

valley teachers in the Lower Primary Schools does not reach higher than the Upper Primary Examination Certificate.

5. The Johnstone School building and the village School houses were maintained in good order during the year. The building in which the Library books were formerly deposited has been, with financial aid from the State, converted into a class room.

6. The principal source of revenue of the Johnstone High School is a State grant. In addition to pupils' fees, it also obtains a small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengali School gets three small grants, one from the State and one from the Town Fund and one from the Local Government. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Mission Schools at Kangpokpi and Ukhrul are maintained by the Mission with the assistance of a State grant. The amount spent on these schools by the State during the year was Rs. 1,704 as against Rs. 1,673 in the previous year. The Lady Earle Girls' School is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid assisted by private subscriptions. All Primary Schools in the valley are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs. 56,037 as against Rs. 55,060 in the previous year. Rs. 12,818 was spent on Hill Education from the Hill budget as against Rs. 13,164 in the previous year and in addition to this grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 1706 were made to the American Baptist Mission Schools.

7. On March 31st 1930, 20 scholars, aided by State scholarships, were studying outside the State. Of these, eight were in the Murarichand College, Sylhet, and five were at the Cotton College, Gauhati. Two others were at the Berry White Medical School and five students were studying Sanskrit at Navadwip.

8. There is a well equipped Gymnasium at the Johnstone High School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. The standard of exercise maintained still remains high.

Boys in the Primary Schools in the valley are taught *Deshi Kasarat*.

9. The work of inspection of Primary Schools in the valley is reported to be satisfactory. In the hills, schools are inspected by the President and Sub-divisional Officers while on tour.

10. In the year under report one student passed the B. A. examination and three passed the intermediate examination.

Johnstone High School:—In the annual examination 372 boys were examined of whom 237 or 85.59 per cent passed. 27 boys appeared at the last Matriculation Examination of whom 17 passed in the first division and 6 in the second division. This school stood seventeenth in the

statement for the Analysis of Matriculation results for Assam in the year 1930.

Bengali School :—89 boys were examined of whom 62 or 69.7 per cent were successful. Seven of these passed the Middle English Examination, of whom three were placed in the first division, and four in the second division.

Lady Earle Girls' School :—One girl appeared in the Middle vernacular examination and passed. Five girls appeared for the primary examination and were all successful.

Upper Primary Examination :—160 boys appeared and 113 or 70 per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination :—451 boys appeared and 274 passed or 60.7 per cent.

11. The work and use of the Library has increased tremendously with the constant production of books written in Manipuri to replace foreign books within the State curricula. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 2590.

Library.

The expenditure on material for stock was about Rs. 4000. The value of the actual stock in hand at the end of the year was about Rs. 1399.

12. The Boy Scout movement was sustained during the year chiefly in the Johnstone School, though no special camps or out-door exercises were organised during the year under report.

Boy Scout Movement.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Veterinary dispensary in Imphal in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon aided by an Assistant. The dispensary treats free of charge any animal brought to the dispensary or shown to the Veterinary Assistants during their tours. During the year 25 in-patients were treated as against 59 in the previous year, whereas 1,664 cases were treated in the mofussil as against 11,328 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the absence of serious contagious diseases among cattle.

Veterinary.

32 major and 192 minor operations were performed in the dispensary during the year as against 51 major and 183 minor operations in last year. On tour, 2 major and 58 minor operations were performed as against 178 minor operations last year.

One horse died from anthrax but the majority of deaths among cattle of any description occurred among ponies as a result of a surra epidemic. 66 in all are reported to have died.

The department continues to do very good work and owners of cattle are not slow in obtaining its help.

2. An entirely new Double Demy Wharfedale Press by Dawson, Payne, and Elliot has been obtained from England and installed in the Press Building and already the large Educational programme for the supply of thousands of School books has been well commenced. The plant is very satisfactory and has met a long felt demand. It is worked by hand at present in the absence of Electric power. It is supplemented by a Stereotyping machine and proof Press together with an appropriate cutting machine. The outturn has been greatly increased and the instalment of this machine will effect extensive economies by enabling the State to do all its own printing rather than placing expensive orders outside the State.

3. The Hydro Electric Scheme suffered as seriously as any other part of the State's property as a result of the flood in June 1929. The progress made within the last year was seriously destroyed by loss of flume line, destruction of the weir and other serious damage. In order to give an expert opinion in the absence of the permanent State Engineer, Mr. Jeffery, on long leave Mr. H. R. Boyagian, Chief Engineer of the Assam Bengal Railway, visited the site at the end of September and in accordance with the recommendations made by him the Hydro Electric Board submitted plans and estimates which, together with the requisite finances, have since been sanctioned by the Darbar. Rs. 36,000 in addition to the original grant of Rs. 1,10,500 has now been sanctioned.

The State Engineer has commenced work on the rebuilding of the weir, replacement of the broken flume line and relaying of this line where required together with the requisite suspensions to carry the water over from one side of the river to the other. At the time of drafting the report it is expected that these works will be completed in time to produce power by September at latest.

Mr. Jeffery the State Engineer, is of opinion that the plant when once finally completed to the present plan will be immune from damage by water unless unanticipated land slips occur or exceptional changes in the water course occur.

4. The mails were carried by the State without fault throughout the year and except for the period of the flood in June when the road was closed for four days, the mail has only failed on a few isolated occasions when road slips or storm damage have made the progress of any motors impossible.

The relations sustained between the State and the Post Master General's Department have been of the most cordial.

There were no changes in the personnel of the Darbar.

The staff of the various offices have all been reported to have worked well.

A. G. McCall,
President, Manipal State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1929-30.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
J. C. Higgins, Esq., C. I. E., I. C. S.	Political Agent. ...	1st April 1929.	31st March. 1930.
A. G. McCall, Esq., I. C. S.	President, Manipur State Darbar. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Saogaijam Bhuban Singh. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Haobam Pitambar Singh. ...	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Laisram Chura Singh. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M. I. M. E. ...	State Engineer. ...	3rd Decr. 1929.	Ditto
J. M. N. Barrett Esq., A.M.I.E.E.	Offg. State Engineer. ...	1st April 1929.	2nd Decr. 1929.
S. J. Duncan, Esq., E. A. C. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong. ...	Ditto	31-12-1929.
Do. Do.	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar in charge North Area. ...	1-1-1930.	31-3-1930.
B. C. Gasper, Esq., E. A. C. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, Churachandpur. ...	1-4-29.	31-12-1922.
Do. Do.	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar in charge South Area. ...	1-1-1930.	31-3-1930.
Angom Tomchaoba Singh. ...	President of the Cherap Court. ...	1-4-1929.	Ditto
Rajkumar Digendra Singh. ...	Member of the Cherap Court. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Thabal Sarma. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Khel Singh. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Khongjom Singh. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Rajkumar Birachandra Singh. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti. ...	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Babu Mon Mohon Kundu. ...	Offg. Registrar, Political Agency. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Saogaijam Sanachaoba Singh, B. A.	Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharajah of Manipur C.B.E. ...		Ditto
Lairenmayum Ibohal Singh, B. A. B. L. ...	A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharajah of Manipur C. B. E. ...	Ditto	Ditto
Huidrom Birahari Singh, B. A.	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharajah of Manipur C. B. E. ...	2nd Decr. 1929.	Ditto
Sanjenbam Nodia Singh, B. A.	Supdt. State Office	1st April 1929	Ditto
R. K. Atompisak Singh, B. A. ...	Supdt. Hill Office.	Ditto	Ditto
Ningthoujam Golap Singh. ...	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police.	Ditto	Ditto
Chandam Golap Singh. ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto	Ditto
Khondram Dhanu Chandra Singh.	Inspector of Police.	Ditto	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Identification of Prisoners' Act XXXIII of 1920.	Adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced by Darbar Resolution No. 10 of 20. 3. 29 & 2 of 6-11-29.	
The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897.)	Do. Do.	Do. No. 12 of 8-5 29.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manipur State for the year 1929-30.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.					DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	REMARKS.	
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regi-ments, bat-talions, bataries.	Number of guns.	NUMBER OF MEN.						
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Com-mis-sioned Officers.	Native Com-mis-sioned Officers.	Non-com-mis-sioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Infantry.	233	33	...	5	28	233	1	238	...	8	24	201	Rs. 32,629		
TOTAL.	233	32	...	5	28	233	1	238	...	8	24	201	32,629		

APPENDIX IV. (I)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1929-30.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Num-ber.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
Subadar-Major	1	105 0 0								
Subadars	3	50 0 0								
1st Subadar's allowance	...	15 0 0								
2nd Subadar's allowance	...	10 0 0								
3rd Subadar's allowance	...	5 0 0								
4th Subadar's allowance	2	40 0 0								
5th Subadar's allowance	2	35 0 0								
6th Subadar's allowance	16	13 0 0								
7th Subadar's allowance	8	11 0 0								
8th Subadar's allowance	2	15 0 0								
9th Subadar's allowance	100	9 0 0								
10th Subadar's allowance	55	8 8 0								
11th Subadar's allowance	15	8 0 0								
12th Subadar's allowance	2	8 8 0								
13th Subadar's allowance	3	8 0 0								
Jamadar Adjutant's allowance	...	3 0 0								
Havildar Major's allowance	...	2 0 0								
1 Signal Master's allowance	...	2 0 0								
8 Signalling Sepoys' allowance	...	0 8 0								
1 Bugler Major's allowance	...	2 0 0								
Good conduct allowance to 50 Sepoys	...	0 8 0	27,867 0 0							
Band Establishment.										
Band Master	1	14 0 0								
Bandsman	1	10 0 0								
Bandsmen	6	9 0 0								
Bandsmen	8	8 8 0								
Bandsmen	8	8 0 0								
9 Bandsmen's allowance	...	1 0 0	2,628 0 0							
Miscellaneous Establishment.										
Clerk	1	34 0 0								
Assistant Clerk	1	13 0 0								
Writer	1	10 0 0								
Armourer	1	35 0 0								
Armourer	1	25 0 0								
Tailors	3	10 0 0								
Mali	1	7 0 0								
Sweepers	4	7 0 0								
Sweeper for Hospital	1	7 0 0	2,134 0 0							
TOTAL.	...	...	32,629 0 0							



APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Civil Police for the year 1929-30.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Reward.		Education.	
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inspector	1	At Rs. 100/- Rs 10/- allowance	Rs. A. P. 1200-0-0 120-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sub-Inspector*	2	At Rs 30/- to 50/- At Rs 10/- allowance	889-0-0 240-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Assistant Sub-Inspector	2	At Rs 20/- to 25/- At Rs 2/8/- to 5/- allowance	490-0-0 90-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Head Constables	4	At Rs 15/- to 20/-	828-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Writer Constable	6	At Rs 12/- to 15/-	916-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Constables	32	At Rs 8/- to 9/-	3010-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	24	3
Choukidars	203	At Rs 3/8/-	8216-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	30	
Clerk	1	At Rs 20/- to 25/-	46-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pound keeper	1	At Rs 7/-	55-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cowherd	1	At Rs 7/-	43-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweeper	1	At Rs 7/-	84-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	—	—	18,227-0-0	—	2	—	—	—	71	3

* [a] Kumar Chombal Sana Singh ex-2nd Sub-Inspector resigned his post in the year under report.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

MANIPUR STATE.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Police, Imphal Thana.	217	193	198	114	195	111	179	94	16	17	90.4	82.45	91.79	84.68	*

*One man awaiting trial

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

MANIPUR STATE	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police Imphal Thana	Rs. 6,391	Rs. 6,441	Rs. 4,988	Rs. 2,881	Rs. 63.06	Rs. 46.28

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VALLEY.											
Ch. IX I. P. C. Offence by, or relating to public servants	...	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Ch. X. I. P. C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants	16	18	34	25	9	6	4	...	...	...	3
Ch. XI. I. P. C. False evidence and offences against public Justice	2	4	6	11	6	4	3	...	...	...	1
Ch. XVI. I. P. C. Offences affecting the human body :—											
Murder section 302	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1
Homicide sec. 304, 304 A.	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...
Other offences	2	17	19	14	19	7	5	...	4	...	...
Ch. XVII. I. P. C. Offences against property :—											
Theft	7	141	148	133	140	79	64	...	29	...	30
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences	2	5	7	30	6	6	6	...	2	...	1
Ch. XVIII. I. P. C. Offences relating to document	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ch. XX. I. P. C. Offences relating to marriage	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2
Gambling	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL VALLEY.	32	193	225	216	190	114	94	...	38	...	38
HILLS.											
Ch. VIII. I. P. C. Offences against Public Tranquility	...	5	5	3	5	34	32	...	20	...	1
Ch. IX. I. P. C. Offences by or relating to Public servants	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ch. X. I. P. C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants	3	23	26	26	26	222	202	...	4	...	2
Ch. XI. I. P. C. False evidence and offences against Public Justice	3	11	14	14	12	25	7	...	3	...	2
Ch. XIV. I. P. C. Offence affecting Public health and safety	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ch. XVI. I. P. C. Offences affecting the human body :—											
Murder sec. 302	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Homicide sec. 304, 304 A.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
other offences	2	40	42	23	42	93	28	2	7	...	2
Ch. XVII. I. P. C. Offences against property :—											
Theft	3	14	17	24	16	27	9	...	3	...	2
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	14	14	9	13	40	16	...	7	...	2
Arms Act sec. 19 (F)	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HILLS	11	112	123	101	119	446	298	2	45	...	13
Grand Total for State	43	305	348	317	309	560	392	2	83	...	51

DIX VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

SENTENCED.			Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.												REMARKS.
Fine.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Other punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	64	12	...	2	6	3	4	14	7	23	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
...
3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
17	...	94	17	...	2	10	5	5	16	12	25	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
11	...	32	2	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	1	202	20	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	28	65	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	18	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
5	1	16	17	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	4	298	138	...	...	17	10	10	...	13	2	8	...	...	...	...	10	...
251	4	392	155	...	2	27	15	15	16	25	27	8	3	...	...	1	11	...

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1929-30.					Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Manipur State Darbar	10	9	...	13	...	1	...	...	25	14	...	2	9	...	3	...
Cherap Court	268	240	4	100	101	108	10	6	437	338	46	104	148	12	15	13
Town Panchayat Court	77	53	27	...	38	46	...	8	128	119	20	53	24	3	...	19
Rural Panchayets	233	276	21	...	230	207	71	31	489	560	197	90	88	130	5	41
Hill Courts	102	112	14	4	33	364	14	17	294	446	16	122	206	2	...	16
TOTAL	690	690	66	128	402	726	95	62	1,378	1,477	279	371	565	158	23	83

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

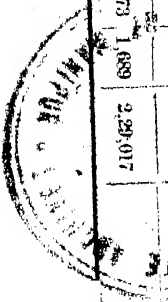
TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																
	Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc ordered.		Pending.	
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
sional Court of H. the Maharaja of nipur	14			18	12											8	2
ar State Darbar	49	9	7	24	18	7	5	18	16					2	1	7	7
ap Court	32	2	2	19	10	6	5	11	7	8	6			1	1	2	1
Court of President nipur State Darbar	1			2	1												
Total	96	11	9	63	35	13	10	29	23	8	6			3	2	12	10

IN

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL JUSTICE :—*Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1929-30.*

SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.											SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.														
Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value.	SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.													
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Manipal State District	2	2	37	29	39	31	37	30	2	1	Rs. 2,839	2	11	16	24	4	1			10	6	2	12	3,204	Y. M. D. 0 1 3
Chang Court	2	6	404	410	406	455	490	445	6	7	20,704	92	171	186	328	35	15	10	1	95	26	109	178	74,706	0 1 2
Town Thachayeth Court	47	47	772	733	819	780	772	720	17	37	63,804	14	709	10	328	405				278	6	169	359	59,928	0 1 5
Burial Panchayats	123	117	1,586	1,534	1,719	1,631	1,602	1,514	117	137	26,696	9	618	907	1,534	240	7			390	411	462	825	25,896	0 1 5
HHH Courts	227	202	1,378	1,355	1,905	1,917	1,343	1,323	202	494	1,01,949	37	276	1,242	1,308					44	358	96	825	61,152	0 1 5
Total	401	434	4,377	4,300	4,678	4,734	4,244	4,035	434	696	2,76,012	154	1,735	2,361	3,522	744	23	10	1	736	837	773	1,689	2,29,017	



APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS:—Results of applications for execution of decrees 1929-30.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Assam State Darbar ...	63	53	7,245	23	21	3,124	86	74	10,369	33	34	3,063	53	40	7,306	8	3	29
Barpeta Court ...	31	39	23,113	141	153	11,540	172	192	34,653	133	101	27,638	39	91	7,015	25	30	36
Town Panchayat Court ...	154	164	7,389	408	324	17,238	562	488	24,618	398	341	17,343	164	147	7,275	102	45	...
All Courts ...	243	232	13,106	329	300	12,238	572	532	25,344	340	195	7,369	232	337	17,975	126	84	127
Total ...	491	488	50,844	901	798	44,140	1,392	1,286	91,984	904	671	55,413	488	615	39,571	261	162	192

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL JUSTICE :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1929-30.

Tribunals.	HOW DISPOSED OF.												Average duration.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during			Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1	Past year	2	Present year.	3	Past year	4	Present year	5	Past year	6	Present year.	7	Past year	8	Present year	9	Past year	10	Present year	11	Past year.	12	Present year	13	Past year	14	Present year	15	Past year	16	Present year	17	Past year	18	Present year.	19	Past year	20	Present year	21	Past year.	22	Present year	23	Past year	24	Present year	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Revisional Court of H. II the Maharajah of Manipur		38	37	127	138	165	173	128	130	37	45	17,162	18,277	114	120	2	3	2	10	16	7	3	9	4	0	6	17	0	6	26																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		20	31	251	244	271	279	240	241	31	34	40,978	35,740	166	148	47	54	10	16	12	18	5	10	0	1	5	0	1	26																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		5	6	252	203	257	260	251	256	6	3	10,881	12,797	133	164	37	55	22	21	18	22	41	34	0	1	0	0	1	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			4		23	21	27	25	19	17	4	8	1,713	2,601	17	14		2			4	8	2	1	0	0	19	0	1	24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			63	78	653	696	716	774	638	684	78	90	70,734	69,505	430	446	86	114	34	37	41	46	51	49																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1929-30.

STATION.	Number of prison.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur Imphal.	1	181	365	592	496	164.76	139.76	135	Rs. 11,255	21 days	1

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1929-30.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year.	
			Mort-gage.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscel-laneous.									
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur.	3,885	4,300	435	451	2,760	3,154	5	5	374	450	135	237	3,729	3,970	Rs. 3,38,721	Rs. 2,62,262	22	163	194	173

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year 1929-30.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
deeds	2,760	2,74,968	1,715	3,045	2,93,420	1,955
mortgages	435	28,944	255	413	35,236	299
Wills	5	4,700	11	5	2,335	16
money bonds	374	20,085	207	310	18,037	234
miscellaneous	155	10,024	247	197	12,005	258
Total	3,729	3,38,721	2,435	3,970	2,62,262	2,760

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1929.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March 1930.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imphal Town Fund, British Reserve.	10,648	20,820	25,800	36,448	15,728	24,850	11,598

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

MANIPUR STATE.	April 1929.	May 1929.	June 1929.	July 1929.	August 1929.	September 1929.	October 1929.	November 1929.	December 1929.	January 1930.	February 1930.	March 1930.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	8.57	12.17	12.62	7.10	5.10	5.76	1.96	0.07	1.07	0.49	2.26	2.04	59.21	52.86	55.46
Tamenglong	15.31	25.35	39.94	26.96	17.46	10.72	6.12	.28	2.35	1.45	3.22	3.94	153.20	143.19	Not available.
Churachandpur	7.56	13.33	21.67	8.35	10.34	6.35	2.87	.57	.75	1.41	.63	2.04	75.87	66.42	
Ukhrul	5.04	6.72	19.64	7.80	7.54	7.10	5.85	.26	1.48	.91	2.27	2.84	67.45	73.76	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles.	During March past year per maund.			During March present year per maund.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy	1	2	0	1	2	0	
Rice, 1st quality	2	2	0	1	11	0	
" 2nd "	1	14	6	1	8	0	
Matikahai	4	5	0	3	9	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1929-30.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ESTABLISHMENT.—							
State Engineer's pay	16,518
Do. Travelling Allowance	1,163
Office establishment	5,042
Head quarter's establishment	2,198
Valley Road establishment	3,136
Palace establishment	336
Miscellaneous establishment	336
Travelling Allowance	492
2. Valley Roads Upkeep.—							
Repairs to Roads	17,747	...	...	...	...	17,747
River bunds and paths	2,544	...	...	...	...	2,544
Valley bridges and culverts	19,494	...	...	...	...	19,494
3. Renewals.—							
Valley bridges to improved type	10,784	...	...	...	...	10,784
Culverts Concrete re-inforced	1,489	...	...	...	...	1,489
Metalling Imphal Roads	3,117	...	...	...	...	3,117
Widening and re-alignment of Roads etc.	2,714	...	...	...	...	2,714
4. State Offices Upkeep—							
State Office, Hill Office etc.	267	...	...	...	...	267
Land Revenue Office and connected buildings	191	...	...	...	...	191
P. W. D. Office and connected buildings	251	...	...	...	...	251
P. W. D. Workshop and Store sheds	201	...	...	...	...	201
Jail buildings and staff quarters	544	...	...	...	...	544
Cherap and Panchayet Courts	175	...	...	...	...	175
Press Building and out houses	92	...	...	...	...	92
Valley Panchayet Courts	587	...	...	...	...	587
Valley Rest houses	701	...	...	...	...	701
Land Revenue Camps	601	...	...	...	...	601
5. State Police quarters—							
Imphal Police Office and Barracks	204	...	...	...	...	204
Military Police Barracks	485	...	...	...	...	485
Sengmai, Tairelpokpi, Mao and Pallel Thanas	185	...	...	...	...	185
6. Residences—							
President's Bungalow and out houses	350	...	...	...	...	350
State Engineer's Bungalow and out houses	305	...	...	...	...	305
Medical Officer's Bungalow and out houses	335	...	...	...	...	335
Carried over	63,363	...	...	...	...	92,584

APPENDIX XIX.—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1929-30.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward	63,363	...	...	...	...	92,584
Dak Bungalow and out houses	...	262	...	...	...	...	262
School Master's Bungalow	...	199	...	...	...	...	199
and out houses	...	196	...	...	...	...	196
Companion's Bungalow	...	82	...	...	...	...	82
Serai gbur	1,528	...	...	...	...	1,528
Babupara houses
7. Hospital and Dispensaries—
Imphal Civil Hospital	...	508	...	...	...	...	508
Hospital Residential quarters	...	213	...	...	...	...	213
Kakching, Bishenpur and
Moirang Dispensaries	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Veterinary Hospital and
quarters	...	196	...	...	...	...	196
Leper Asylum	...	150	...	...	...	...	150
8. Educational Buildings—
Johnstone School	...	318	...	...	...	...	318
Educational Office	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
Valley Schools upkeep	...	2,168	...	...	...	...	2,168
Do Renewals	...	85	...	...	...	...	85
9. Palace and connected
Buildings—
Palace main blocks	...	3,192	...	...	...	...	3,192
Mandob	...	176	...	...	...	...	176
Jagamohon and out houses	...	196	...	...	...	...	196
Sri Govindaji's Temple	...	97	...	...	...	...	97
Palace Office	...	180	...	...	...	...	180
Langthabal Bungalow	...	163	...	...	...	...	163
Shillong houses	...	4,276	...	...	...	...	4,276
Palace Lighting	...	2,772	...	...	...	...	2,772
Palace Garden and Polo grounds	...	1,994	...	...	...	...	1,994
10. Miscellaneous—
Stationery and Office contingencies	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,380
Tools, Plants, Tents, Furniture etc.	...	2,065	...	...	...	...	2,065
Renewals to Workshop equipment	...	1,178	...	...	...	...	1,178
British Reserve Contribution	...	5,560	...	...	...	...	5,560
Upkeep Building at Jiri	...	539	...	...	...	...	539
Private Works
Original Works
Maharajah's Budha
Chandra's quarter	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	3,203
Darbar Carpet	278	...	...	...	...	...	278
Fans for Palace	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Carried over	5,231	93,102	...	...	...	...	1,28,053

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought forward	5,231	93,102	1,28,653
edical.							
Hospital Kakching	2,873	2,873
Jiri Doctor's quarters	1,033	1,033
Completion of Jiri Hospital	2,546	2,546
ate Works.							
Khongnang bund	2,348	2,348
Well at Moirang	177	177
Completion of State Wiring	5,436	5,436
Fan outlay on State Fans	7,054	7,054
Servant's Godown for Companion's Bungalow	588	588
New or Improvement existing School	851	851
Stock and Stores issued as excess during the year							3,646
Total (Valley)	28,157	93,102	1,47,733
State Works in the Hills.							
Establishment	4,011
Cachar Road and others	4,659	2,075	6,734
Bridges	3,194	712	3,906
Rest houses	3	509	602
Purchase of Tools and plants	410	410
Buildings in the New Sub-Divisions	12,567	1,447	14,014
Hillside paths	3,686	4,666	8,352
Total (Hills)	24,519	9,499	38,029
Water Works maintenance							
Hydro Electric works	29,710	29,710
Flood damage	43,837	43,837
GRAND TOTAL	1,26,223	1,02,601	2,67,108

Agricultural stock in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.					
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur.			1	Rs. 4,688	1	Rs. 375			2	Rs. 5,063

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1929-30, to be read with para 5 of Chapter V of the Report.

RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	3,23,666	...	...	...	...
1. Land Revenue	2,70,392	4,99,899	7,70,291	5,79,607	4,18,633	64,997	1,25,687	
2. Hill Tribes	180	74,777	74,957	74,314	73,470	406	237	
3. Fisheries	10,328	68,196	78,524	65,070	75,099	11,674	1,789	
4. Foreigners' tax	---	10,000	10,000	6,405	6,197	---	---	
5. Ferry Revenue	67	845	912	857	1,253	25	---	
6. Salt Revenue	---	2,060	2,060	1,993	2,018	---	67	
7. Forests	---	38,000	38,000	43,050	26,045	---	---	
8. Law and Justice	---	15,000	15,000	14,115	14,354	---	---	
9. Jail	---	4,000	4,000	5,711	5,597	---	---	
10. Excise	---	4,000	4,000	5,063	4,853	---	---	
11. Koko Valley compensation	---	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	---	---	
12. Foreigners' income tax and trading license fees	5,471	7,632	13,103	13,029	8,914	150	40	
13. Cart and Cattle taxes	---	40,000	40,000	45,106	46,304	---	---	
14. Miscellaneous	---	27,000	27,000	1,36,630	42,303	---	---	
Total Rs.	2,86,436	7,97,670	10,84,117	9,97,250	7,31,319	77,252	1,27,811	
Water rate	---	21,916	65,004	20,887	15,074	7,274	39,613	Rs. 2,800 Fine and Feds.
TOTAL Rs.	2,89,516	8,19,585	11,44,121	10,18,137	7,46,393	84,526	1,67,424	
Total Adding Opening balance	---	---	---	13,41,803	---	---	---	---

* Rs. 40 payable by some traders in Jiri due for credit within 1928-29 was not included in the report of 1928-29 and Rs. 19 was shown in excess as balance in the previous year's report through oversight.

* Included by Rs. 20,000 the total of transfers from Imphal Treasury to the Imperial Bank Calcutta.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year
1929-30.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	22,000	21,320	21,256	21,266
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,300	925	1,350
Pay of Darbar Members	14,760	14,748	14,760	14,760
Travelling Allowance of ditto	700	700	343	530
Pay of Establishment	22,254	24,178	21,140	22,907
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	800	382	385
Contingencies	11,000	7,700	12,380	5,010
Total	78,014	70,944	71,126	65,308
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officer in Charge Land Revenue Office.	2,820	2,700	2,820	2,700
Travelling Allowance of ditto	300	300	340	358
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	600	884	610	814
Office Establishment	6,048	5,933	6,060	6,020
Travelling Allowance of ditto	250	250	44	30
Field Establishment	10,900	10,250	10,758	9,798
akpas' Establishment	15,191	12,816	14,618	12,227
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,200	900	643	778
Irrigation Establishment	3,330	3,252	3,306	3,117
Contingencies	11,800	4,200	4,665	3,810
Total	52,805	41,513	43,804	39,672
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Pay of Gazetted Establishment	18,750	22,075	19,016	24,523
Travelling Allowance of ditto	3,400	3,600	4,103	3,888
Office Establishment	19,671	23,817	19,034	19,488
Travelling Allowance of ditto	75	75	138	...
Office Contingencies	13,290	8,860	10,845	4,351
Education Establishment	11,476	8,636	7,138	6,370
Ditto Contingencies	10,346	8,318	7,379	6,704
Medical Establishment	6,170	8,884	9,066	8,134
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,250	1,300	1,087	1,206
Medical Contingencies	9,900	9,200	9,418	8,687
W. D. works Establishment	4,280	4,336	4,011	3,995
Travelling Allowance of ditto	50	50	84	150
W. D. works	39,318	43,580	34,618	33,156
Postal Establishment	490	630	450	480
Ditto Contingencies	350	200	104	104
Prison Punitive Establishment	...	...	...	370
Ditto Contingencies	...	...	...	90
Total	1,38,676	1,30,421	1,25,901	1,41,308
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	...	...
V.—FORESTS.				
Establishment	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	...	724
Planting Operation	2,000	...	...	...
Total	4,728	2,728	...	...
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	17,940	17,460	17,749	17,123
Travelling Allowance of ditto	500	500	347	353
Contingencies	1,900	1,500	1,940	1,864
Total	30,340	19,460	20,036	19,340
Carried over	2,90,882	2,75,304	2,65,267	2,47,764

APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1929-30.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	2,90,383	2,75,204	2,65,387	2,47,744
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy purse	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temples	44,472	44,472	44,472	44,472
Allowance to the detainee at Brindaban	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Pay of Maharani's Companion	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
His Highness's personal Contingencies including subscription	14,300	14,300	16,789	11,154
to Chamber Princes	19,000	19,000	16,521	25,172
Pujas and Ceremonies including Sradhas	2,440	2,440	796	168
Miscellaneous Contingencies	15,000	15,300	12,935	11,626
Educational expenses of H.H.'s sons				
Total	1,78,812	1,58,812	1,55,113	1,56,192
VIII.—STATE WORKS.				
State Works	1,53,778	1,33,500	1,47,333	1,37,679
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	32,946	32,850	32,620	32,679
Contingencies	7,300	13,883	4,947	12,727
Total	40,246	46,938	37,576	45,406
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of Establishment	18,438	17,388	16,952	16,602
Travelling Allowance	750	600	1,061	308
Contingencies	2,350	2,350	2,441	2,811
Total	21,538	20,338	20,454	19,781
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	4,302	4,158	3,999	3,946
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	9,410	9,650	7,256	7,827
Manufacture	2,540	2,620	1,889	940
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Sylhet Jail	1,000	1,000	1,619	1,627
Total	17,252	17,428	14,763	14,340
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical Officer	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Travelling Allowance	1,050	1,050	897	655
Pay of Medical Establishment	11,208	9,936	10,210	10,252
Dispensation Establishment	1,515	1,515	1,729	1,231
Medical, Drugs and Contingencies including Kuka-Azar	10,150	10,150	10,838	12,385
Quarantine	2,500	2,500	2,610	2,498
Pay of Medical Establishment	1,000	1,000	811	999
Pay of Medical Establishment		393		369
Total	31,623	30,651	31,295	32,529
XIII.—SCHOOLS.				
Pay of Establishment	35,616	34,724	34,717	34,107
Capitation Grant		1,500		1,203
Contribution to Johnston's School and Bengali School	7,800	7,300	7,800	7,800
Scholarships	8,208	8,208	8,511	7,728
Books, Stationery and Printing Expenses	3,400	600	3,159	437
Furniture	300	300	159	46
Miscellaneous	520	500	778	741
Translation of Books	1,500		915	
Total	57,404	56,682	56,037	55,900
Carried over	7,71,936	7,39,283	7,27,958	7,08,731

APPENDIX XXII.

Statements showing Receipts and Disbursement of the Manipal State during
the year 1929-30.

EXPENDITURE—Concluded.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	7,71,986	7,39,363	7,27,958	7,08,781
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	1,000	192	120
XV.—TRIBUTE.				
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.				
Establishment	2,424	2,424	2,424	2,425
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	501	370
Printing Press Establishment	3,000	2,940	3,011	2,944
Ditto Contingencies	11,900	1,000	11,677	120
Registration Establishment	1,968	1,820	1,971	1,803
Ditto Contingencies	168	168	291	242
TOTAL	26,620	9,452	25,068	7,079
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	2,820	2,700	2,848	2,700
Travelling Allowance	400	400	329	215
Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,380	1,604
Upkeep stallions	192	192	236	192
Ditto Contingencies	208	208	277	28
TOTAL	5,120	5,000	5,070	4,829
XVIII.—FLOOD LOAN.				
Repayment of Loan	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000
XIX.				
Gratuity and Pension	10,000	8,000	12,362	2,155
XX.—WATER WORKS MAINTENANCE.				
Water-works Maintenance	9,945	7,797	8,294	6,859
XXI.				
Hydro Electric Scheme	34,657	62,10,569	35,710	15,945
XXII.				
Flood damage	1,16,367			
XXIII.				
Permanent advances for State Office and Mouzadar Jiribam				
TOTAL	10,06,685	9,18,111		
New Building and Miscellaneous Advances paid during the year				
Recoveries of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawal of pay bills)				
Total Expenditure of the year			5,72,908	5,30,440
Withdrawal from Treasury for deposit in Imperial Bank, Calcutta			60,000	
Total Expenditure for the year			6,32,908	
Add closing balance			3,52,532	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1929-30

Dispensaries.	Out-door, old and new treated.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.						Expenditure.	Operations.		Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Daily average attendance.		Major.	Minor.	
				Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Hospital	34,501	28,451	376	280	47	18	0	22	Rs.	111-00	87	664	* This expenditure of Rs. 45,749 includes for four dispensaries maintained by the Missionaries but aided by the State as detailed below—
Police Hospital	3,600	843	63	56	7	2				13-67		2	American Baptist Mission—
Palace Hospital	2,868	1,533	19	17						9-55		10	1. (a) Kangpokpi Dispensary.
Jail Hospital	1,402	207	116	92	15		3	6		13-74		3	(b) Do. Lepor Asylum Rs. 2,718.
Bishnupur Dispensary	5,197	3,935								14-23		41	
Kakching do	7,950	7,034	28	23	1	2	1	2		23-49		44	North East Indian General Mission in the South West Area—
Moirang do	5,781	5,067								15-78		94	
Jiribam do	9,783	9,434								26-81		62	
Tamenlong Hospital	7,029	6,190	115	80	35	30				28-64		39	
Ukhrul do	7,908	6,075								24-36		40	
Churachandpur do	9,894	8,400	77	44	23	8	1	2		27-31		38	2. Tinsong Dispensary.
Mao do	4,888	4,355	11	7	4					13-33		43	3. Sonvon do.
Lepor Asylum	1,205	117	25	1			2	16		19-78		3	4. Thlauship do. Rs. 400.
TOTAL	1,01,969	82,579	885	610	182	33-4	16	54	45,749	337-68	87	1,092	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Manipur State for the year 1929-30.

1	Births.				Deaths.				Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to Schools in the Manipur State for the year 1929-30.

1	2	3	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31st MARCH.				DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
			Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			239		307		143-00	275-40	11,464			The State contributed Rs. 7,000 towards this expenditure. Ditto Rs. 720.
			123	24	121	35	87	94	2,639			
			211		348		279-42	590-81			34,717	Including expenses of inspection.
			6,491	31	6,520	57	4,782-18	4,770-48				Contributed by the State. Ditto
			63	19	81	9	68-6	70-35		984		
			114	47	83	49	85-79	113-81		783		
			74	15	137	33	85-78	160-00				All expenses contributed by the native Christian Community.
			275	140	498	103	443-79	309-08				

